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nvertebrata

Tasmania's Invertebrate Newsletter

belated Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Yes, I am approximately three months behind in this issue of *Invertebrata* and I apologise for this. There are several reasons as well as a few excuses. Firstly, there were only a couple of written contributions and so it was not viable to produce such a small issue. Secondly, I have a new addition to my family, a very cute five month old called James. I can blame him for a lot of things . . . but I won't. The main thing is this issue is here! I would really like to thank all those people who made financial contributions to *Invertebrata* and we have a grand total of \$225. This will enable us to produce two more issues. Please keep your articles coming even if it is just to let people know what is happening in your area. *Invertebrata* is snailmailed (oh yes I'm up with the lingo) to many overseas destinations and it is also on the internet via the QVMAG home page.

I have resigned from my position as Research Officer from the QVMAG as from 5 February 1997. This also means that I will not continue producing *Invertebrata* and so I thank all those people who have given me support during my time as editor. Dr Bob Mesibov will take over as editor and I hope he will be well supported.

Written contributions to this newsletter can be submitted as hard copies (< 150 words), by e-mail or on disk in Mac or IBM format as text files. Opinions expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the editor or the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.

The deadline for the next issue is May 31 1997. Louise McGowan

Editor
Dr Bob Mesibov
Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery
Wellington Street
Launceston Tas 7250
ph. 03 6331 6777
fax. 03 6334 5230
http://www.qvmag.tased.edu.au
e-mail mesibov@southcom.com.au

Around the traps.....

Zoology Department, University of Tasmania, Hobart

New PhD on Freshwater Crayfish: Brita Hansen is about to start a PhD project on the endemic freshwater crayfish genus *Parastacoides* under Alastair Richardson's supervision. Brita gained First Class Honours last year for a project dealing with the taxonomy of the genus and the first task of her PhD will be to complete and publish that study. As a biological illustrator with many years of experience with CSIRO, Brita starts with a considerable advantage in such work. The rest of her project will involve reconstructing post-glacial recolonisation patterns in this classically west-of-Tylers-Line species.

EESSH: stands for Ecology of Estuaries and Soft Sediment Habitats and was the title of a very successful conference held recently at Deakin University's Warrnambool campus. Tasmania was well-represented with Lynda Bellchambers and Nicki Chilcott talking about clams in lagoons and shallow bays, Julie Mondon and Brian Smith on the polluted sediments and invertebrates of the Tamar and Alastair Richardson on saltmarsh crustaceans and molluscs.

New Professor: Craig Johnson, a graduate of the University of Tasmania, has recently taken up the Chair of Zoology in Hobart. His research interests are in the ecology of marine encrusting communities and the impact of introduced species such as the Pacific seastar.

Dr Alastair Richardson Zoology Department

Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery (QVMAG)

There is to be a change in staff in the Zoology section brought on by the resignation of Louise McGowan, yes subscribers that's correct, your very own editor will be leaving the Queen Victoria Museum. I would like take this opportunity to thank Louise for the great contribution she has made to the Museum and, in the present context, for putting in the hard work and persistence required to

develop *Invertebrata* to its current form. I'm sure you would all want to join me in wishing her well for the future.

Tammy Scarborough kept the Research Officer seat warm while Louise was on maternity leave and will continue to do so until a permanent appointment is made in the near future.

Collections

The Inland Fisheries Commission recently passed over to the Queen Victoria Museum their entire collection of aquatic invertebrates, amounting to thousands of vials, accumulated over many years. These collections are currently receiving basic curation treatment to ensure their long-term preservation. External funding is being sought to enable the collections to be further sorted to taxonomic groupings. Notwithstanding this, parts of the collection are already available for loan to specialists, we are also prepared to give priority in sorting according to demand. So, if anyone out there is interested in examining specimens of any specific aquatic invertebrate group, from a wide range of Tasmanian localities, please get in touch with us. Molluscs are already being checked in-house by Dr Brian Smith and Dr Adrian Pinder is visiting us in late February to examine the smaller oligochaetes, so it is the insect groups that most require someone to take an interest.

The Monitoring Riverine Health Initiative invertebrate samples continue to arrive. These samples are sorted to either Order or Family level and, similarly, are available to specialists.

Mr Steve Cronin of the Launceston Environment Centre spent 6 weeks on Maatsuyker Island during the summer assisting with meteorological observations and was dragooned into making a collection of invertebrates for the Museum.

Exhibitions

The former marine aquarium has been re-developed as a freshwater environment for the display of Tasmanian freshwater fauna. So far the animals on display include Tasmaniais most spectacular non-marine invertebrate, the giant freshwater crayfish (*Astacopsis gouldi*) and two native fish species; the river blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*) and the spotted galaxias (*Galaxias truttaceus*).

Research

Post Iron Baron oil spill monitoring is continuing with the latest sampling having been conducted in September. One final sampling is planned for March this year.

Rob Blakemore and Tim Kingston have been revisiting the earthworms collected by Tim in 1990 as part of the National Parks WEBS study at Pelion Valley. This was in response to Mike Driessen's request for all Pelion Valley reports to be updated for publishing in a collected papers volume featuring this location. Typical of our recent experience of Tasmanian earthworms, the majority of the 25 species found at Pelion are undescribed, although a few species were also found in our survey around Lake Pedder.

Tim has continued his joint research with Mike Laffan of the Forest Practices Board on the relationships between soil profile and earthworms in north-east Tasmania. While they have previously concentrated on measuring earthworm density during the winter months when the worms are all near the surface, they are currently examining their vertical distribution in the soil during the summer months. This is being done both to explore the earthworms ability to survive the dry season and also to assess the depth to which earthworms have the potential to influence soil profile by their burrowing activity.

Research Associate Bob Mesibov took on an extensive project for the Regional Forest Agreement process analysing distribution records of selected invertebrate groups to identify possible 'bioregionalisation'. The RFA provided funds for the sorting and identification of some of the Inland Fisheries Collection and also gave support to Rob Blakemore to accelerate his studies of earthworm taxonomy in order that this group could be included in the bioregionalisation study.

Claudia Brockmann, a PhD student supervised by Dr Hilke Ruhberg in Hamburg, has been based at the Queen Victoria Museum since September last year. She has been carrying out field and laboratory studies of Tasmanian oviparous Onychophora (see article in Current Research section).

New Projects / Grants

Plomley Foundation allocations for the current year were made to the following:

- * Dr Rob Blakemore to continue his research on the taxonomy of Tasmanian native earthworms, largely based upon the extensive National Estate earthworm collection.
- * Dr Helen Hocking to assist with her studies of the aquatic invertebrates of streams in north-east Tasmania.
- * Dr Robert Walsh to enable him to curate and identify aquatic invertebrates collected from north-east Tasmanian wetlands during previous Plomley Foundation funded projects.

Recent Publications

Louise McGowan and Paul Pielage (1996) Common Venomous Animals in Tasmania. 54 pp. Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery

Symposium Volume (1996) Biogeography of northeast Tasmania Records of the Queen Victoria Museum, Number 103, 215 pp.

Dr Tim Kingston Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery

Briefly ...

My term as a Regional Councillor - Tasmania, for the Australian Entomological Society has ended and Dr Tony Clarke has taken over. His address for information or membership to the society is:

Dr Tony Clarke CRC for Temperate Hardwood Forestry Locked Bag No 2 Sandy Bay Tasmania 7005

Dick Bashford Forestry Tasmania

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Dr Robert Mesibov	P.O. Box 700, BURNIE, 7320 TAS 03 64 313428
Ms Karyl Michaels	University of Tasmania GPO Box 252C HOBART
Dr Ian Naumann	CSIRO, P.O. Box 1700, CANBERRA, 2601 ACT 06:
Dr Arturs Neboiss	Museum of Victoria 71 Victoria Crescent ABBOTSFO
Dr Ebbe Neilsen	CSIRO, GPO Box 1700, CANBERRA 2601 ACT 06:2
Mr Mark Neyland	Dept of Environment & Land Management GPO Box 4
	particularly rare species"
Dr David Obendorf	Mt Pleasant Laboratories 40 Dandenong Rd TRE
Dr Adrian Pinder	University of New England ARMIDALE 2351 NS\
Dr Winston Ponder	The Australian Museum 6-8 College ST SYDNEY
	winston@amsg.austmus.oz.auFreshwater and terrestrial me
Dr Harley Rose	University of Sydney SYDNEY 2000 NSW 023
Mr Craig Hutton Proctor	C.S.I.R.O. G.P.O. Box 1538 HOBART 700
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Dr Hilke Ruhberg	Zoologisches Instut und Zoologisches Museum Martin Luthe
	3937 Onychophora
	University of Queensland, ST LUCIA 4072 QLD 073
Mr Trevor Semmens	Department of Primary Industries, GPO Box 192 B HOI
Dr Brian Smith	QVMAG C/- QVMAG LAUNCESTON 7250 TAS
Ms Julie Smith	Department of Primary Industries, P O Box 46 KINGS MEA
Dr Courtenay Smithers	The Australian Museum, 6-8 College St, SYDNEY 200
Dr Ronald Southcott	2 Taylors Rd MITCHAM 5062 SA 08 271 4433
Mr Chris Spencer	PO Box 73 SMITHTON 7330 TAS 03 64 56125
Mr Martin	Steinbauer University of Tasmania Locked bay No.2 P.
	ecology of heteropterans and their insect-plant interactions
Dr Mark Stevens	Yanco Agricultural Institute PMB Yanco SYDNEY
THE REST	Taxonomy of Australian ledrine leafhoppers
Dr Robert Taylor	Forestry Tasmania 199 Macquarie St. HOBART
	of forest invertebrates
Ms Liz Turner	Tas Museum & Art Gallery GPO Box 1164M HOE
	biology, specialising in micro-molluscs & echinoderms. Spid
Ms Chris Ann Urquhart	State Forests of NSW, PO Box 100, BEECROFT 2119
A STATE OF THE STA	Entomology
Mr Robert Walsh	University of Tasmania GPO Box 252C HOBART
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	GPO Box 1700, CANBERRA 2601 ACT 06 246 4267
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Mr Norman Woodley	Smithsonian Institution NHB 168 WASHINGTON DC
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202 382 1802 202 786 9422

mnhen 105@sivm.si.edu

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Dr Andy Austin Dr Shelley Barker, Mr Richard Bashford, Dr Graham Brown	Organisation Street Town Post of Waite Campus, University of Adelaide, F University of Adelaide, North Terrace, A Forestry Tasmania, GPO 207B, HOBA Northern Territory Museum of Arts & Sci	PO Glen Osmond, ADELAIDE 5005 RT, 7001 TAS 03
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Mr Dane Hayes	Launceston General Hospital Charles S entomology	
Mr Lionel Hill	Department of Primary Industries and Fit 245142Ihill@aries.dpi.tas.gov.a	asmanian Noctuida
Dr Helen Hocking Dr Glen Hunt	University of Tasmania GPO Box The Australian Museum, P.O. Box A285 mites.	
Dr Noel Hynes	127 Iroquois Place WATERLOO, N2	L2S6 ONTARIO, C
Dr Glen Ingram	Queensland Museum PO Box 3300 S Isopods, slaters, oniscids	OUTH BRISBANE
Dr Tim Kingston	QVMAG, LAUNCESTON, 7250 TAS	03 62 343543 03 6
Dr Peter Last	CSIRO, Castray Esplanade, HOBART	7001 TAS
Dr John Lawrence	CSIRO, GPO Box 1700, CANBERRA 2	601 ACT 062
Dr Eric Matthews	South Australian Museum, North Terrac	e, ADELAIDE 5000
Dr Tim McManus	Department of Primary Industries and Fis	sheries 1 Ha
	Wildlife ecology, Zoonotic diseases	
Dr Peter McQuillan	University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C	, HOBART 7001 T

Kevin Bonham accompanied Parks and Wildlife Service personnel to King, Hunter, Three Hummock and Robbins Islands in western Bass Strait this summer. He collected numerous land snails and will be reporting the results elsewhere.

The Australia New Zealand Scientific Exploration Society (ANZSES) mounted an expedition to rainforest in the Savage River Pipeline Road area in January. By prior arrangement, specimens were sent to specialists for identification, with the bulk of the material to be deposited at the QVMAG. For more information about the invertebrates collected, contact Nigel Weston, C/- 3 Eykin Cl., Carina Heights, QLD 4152.

Bob Mesibov is in the midst of a centipede audit at the QVMAG. All specimens and label data are being checked, unregistered specimens are being registered and put on the database, and the database itself is getting a nit-picking data audit. Bob says his mother, a bookkeeper, would have been proud. Millipedes are next!

Cartoon By Bob Mesibov



Articles

Around Australia in 22 days

Professor Norm Platnick, post-doctoral fellows Drs Vladimir Ovtsharenko and Kefyn Catley, all from the American Museum of Natural History, arrived in Brisbane on 19 November. They are running on PEET and ABRS grant funds and are working on ground hunting spiders of the superfamilies Gnaphosoidea and Clubionoidea. They were based in Brisbane and Robert Raven accompanied them on field trips to north Queensland, New South Wales,

Western Australia, Darwin and Victoria. They may also be visiting other state natural history museums in Canberra, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and possibly Darwin.

The really exciting news is that during this trip we tried the David Hirst vibration method (after seeing 'vibration' as the method of collection on sooo many spiders in the museum in Adelaide).

We were at York, WA. We had Barbara York Main, Julieanne Waldock, Mark Harvey, Robert and the AMNH crew (7 of us). We searched for 1.5 hours and got little, despite the litter on John Bannister's property, which had not been burnt, being about 3-4 inches deep. Amazing! Mark got back and remembered to start up the diesel troop carrier. I (Robert) was standing on the litter at the time and my God the litter boiled with spiders! They didn't home on the vehicle much but just kept coming up and running around. After about 20 minutes we were glutted and moved the car about 5 metres and kept going. In all we stayed about 40 minutes. I got over 60 spiders, many mature. The rest got more because after I stopped remonstrating and got my composure I ran off to get the video but the effect was now less dramatic. We were all in shock and exhausted. Spiders were still moving but we were truly glutted. The range of effectiveness was 15-20 metres. Amazing stuff. Sadly, it did not work later in bushland sand. Hopefully, we can do something similar by pulling a lead off a spark plug of the Falcon in the north. This revolutionised my thinking about sampling. We have to isolate the frequency and amplitude and figure out a portable 'truck'.

On returning home and trying this method with various measures of success, we are looking forward to David Hirst's formal exposition of how to get it to really work well.

Dr Robert J Raven, Museum Scientist (Arachnology) Queensland Museum, Grey St, PO Box 3300, South Brisbane, 4101, Q. Australia Fax: 61-7-3846 1918; Phone 61-7-8407698 r.raven@mailbox.uq.oz.au

Land Nemertines for Fun and Profit

In *Invertebrata* No. 1 I wrote about the land nemertine *Argonemertes* australiensis, which I described as looking like an overweight flatworm. I also gave references to what I called the 'small but informative literature' on this species. Well, maybe not so informative - surprisingly little is known about the biology and day-to-day life of *A. australiensis*. The world expert on land nemertines is Dr Janet Moore of the Zoology Department, University of Cambridge (UK). Last July I visited Dr Moore (an Invertebrata subscriber!) and asked whether she could suggest any questions about *A. australiensis* that could be answered by naturalists in Tasmania, where the worms are common and fairly easy to find. The result was a feast of do-it-yourself biology:

Captive worms. 'I think the most valuable thing is simply to keep them alive in the lab and see what they do. Nobody has done this for ANY land nemertine'. Night time observations with infra-red (or weak read light?) will be necessary, since the worm's likely to be strictly nocturnal. They also require high humidity - a cage with a floor of damp (but not dripping wet) rotting wood or Kleenex tissues (easier to change when mould appears!) might be OK.

Early development. The egg capsules (I've found them in rotting logs in August and March) are clear, jelly-like objects about 10 mm long and 3 mm in diameter. How long do the eggs take to develop? Do they all hatch at once? What triggers hatching?

Hatchlings and adults. What times of day are they active and for how long? What, when and how do they eat? (Nemertines are believed to be predators that feed mainly on live soil arthropods.) What range of temperatures, humidity, light regimes etc. keeps them happiest? What sort of oxygen consumption do they have at rest and when active? Can lab results be confirmed in the field? (For example, if they're lab-active from midnight to 3 am in mid-summer, are they forest-active from midnight to 3 am in mid-summer?)

Later development. As *Argonemertes* get older they get longer and heavier and have more eyes, but there isn't a ëgrowth chartí yet for these or other features. One is needed!

Colour. As I mentioned in the earlier Invertebrata article, there are distinct

colour varieties for this species in Tasmania, often with several at one locality. Genetics could be tricky to study, but do all colour forms come out of one egg capsule or only one? Dr Moore wants to know why land flatworms and nemertines often have similar markings. 'Who is mimicking whom and why? Who can ever see the beasts anyway - a nocturnal predator with infra-red vision?'

Gelatinous cocoons. Two other Argonemertes species secrete these structures and shelter in them when conditions are adverse. *A. australiensis* hasn't yet been seen to make such a cocoon. Does it?

Parasite infestation. New Zealand land nemertines are sometimes heavily parasitised. Are ours? Could it be that the parasite changes the behaviour of its host, bringing it out of hiding so the parasite can complete its life cycle, as happens with some snail parasites?

Lots to learn! For information on what little is already known, see that small literature:

Hickman, V.V. 1963. The occurrence in Tasmania of the land nemertine, *Geonemertes australiensis* Dendy, with some account of its distribution, habits, variation and development. Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania 97: 63-75.

Winsor, L. 1985. The land nemertine *Argonemertes australiensis* (Dendy) in south eastern Australia. Victorian Naturalist 102: 28-36.

Bob Mesibov Research Associate Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery

Unusual web-building behaviour in the Redback spider, Latrodectus hasseltii

A sub-adult female redback spider was collected in March 1996 for display in the live spider display at the QVMAG. She was collected from underneath the rim of a large black plastic pot plant container.

Once she was placed in the display she began to build a web between sticks that had been placed in the display for that purpose. The display consists of a transparent perspex box divided into six cubicles. The divisions are also transparent.

Within a few days, pieces of substrate began to appear in the web to form a triangular shelter under which the spider could conceal herself. Pieces of substrate included small rocks up to 11 mm wide. The shelter was not used continuously. The spider would suspend herself outside of the shelter unless she was disturbed by any vibration and then she would quickly retreat under the shelter.

Several other specimens have been kept in this display and this behaviour has not been observed. Redback spiders in the wild do not appear to construct shelters and where debris is apparent it has been attributed to wind depositon (R. Raven, pers. comm. 1996). Rainbird.

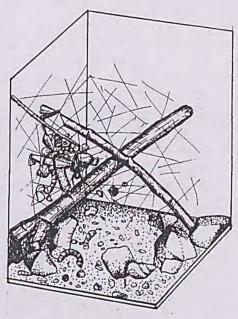


Illustration of spider in web by Judy Rainbird.

Louise McGowan Research Officer Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery

Current Research

A six month study of the egg-laying velvet worms (Onychophora) of Tasmania is being funded by the German Scientific Foundation. This PhD project will study the morphology, anatomy, development and biology of oviparous Onychophora. Morphological and anatomical examinations will be undertaken with the intention of clarifying the taxonomy of the *Ooperipatellus insignis* complex. This complex contains 11 species, only two of which have been described (Ruhberg 1995). Live specimens of three *Ooperipatellus* species are being kept in the laboratory for observation.

An 'onychophoran-swarming' was observed in the Fingerpost area, about 8 km east of Waratah (NW Tasmania) on 12 October, 1996 with Bob Mesibov. Approximately one hour after sunset 20 specimens of *Ooperipatellus decoratus* were found climbing up ti-trees (*Leptospermum lanigerum*). They had dispersed 30 minutes later. This 'swarming' has been observed once before by Bob Mesibov in the same locality on 18 October, 1991.

Reference:

Ruhberg, H. 1995. Zur Systematik, Biologie und mikroskopischen Anatomie der Onychophora, insbesondere der Peripatopsidae Tasmaniens. Forschungsbericht zur kumulativen Habilitation des Fachbereiches Biologie der Universitaet Hamburg (unpublished) 42pp.

Claudia Brockmann
Zoologisches Institut & Zoologisches Museum
Universitaet Hamburg
(Currently at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery)

Cover illustration by Mike Tobias Undescribed *Lissodesmus* confined to NE Tasmania